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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In point of length, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, the message of President Grant will satisfy the most exacting of readers. It, however, the summaries of the reports of the several Departments were eliminated, the original matter contributed by the President would be found to occupy a comparatively small space. Of the condensed statements of the workings of the Departments we have nothing at present to say. It is with that part of the message which may be assumed to be the product of the President's own pen, the result of his most profound reflections, and the choicest expression of his matured thoughts, that we propose to deal. We cannot, we confess, speak of it admiringly. It is a dead level of mediocrity. It defies analysis because it contains so little to analyze. It treats, indeed, of a variety of matters, but in a mild, hesitating, jaspid way, as if the President had loosely grasped them and was doubtful whether he understood any thing about them—as if, in short, their subjection to the Executive menstruum had made them all—great and little, important and unimportant—equally rapid and colorless. On the currency question he is sadly bewildered. He is of opinion that if we could keep at home the gold extracted from our mines, we could return to specie payments. He is equally of opinion that we can never return to specie payments until our exports are not only in excess of our imports, but also of the interest we pay on all classes of our securities abroad. If this be true, we need not expect to resume specie payments during this generation at least. He is clear that more currency is required to move the crops, and also to meet the labor payments at the South; but he is equally convinced that no further inflation of the currency is desirable. Nevertheless, he would inflate the currency by allowing National banks to issue more notes on depositing with the Treasury United States bonds of an equal face value. He does not like to see New York, or, as he says, "a few commercial centres" drain the interior States of their currency, and he is opposed to the payment of interest on deposits; but the only remedy he can suggest for restoring the circulation to its natural channels is by establishing a system of clearing-houses. Finally, he leaves it to the wisdom of Congress to devise a remedy. On the Cuban question, the message is equally weak and inconsequential. Spain, he tells us, is doing all she can to establish the principles of universal liberty in the form of a Republic," and, therefore, we must deal tenderly with her, and accept such poor reparation as she is capable of making, notwithstanding her citizens in Cuba insult our flag and butcher our people. But if Spain cannot make all the atonement we have a right to demand, we must remember that "she has released several thousand slaves in Porto Rico" and that she will, some day or other, liberate the slaves in Cuba also, if the element in Cuba which "has seized many of the emblems of power" there, will graciously accord her permission. Now, with the matter of slavery in Cuba, we have nothing to do. Our duty is to vindicate our own honor, and put a stop to the murder of American citizens. Strange to say, moreover, if slavery in Cuba be, as the President asserts, the cause of these excesses, by the protocol drawn between the United States and Spain we are actually assisting to perpetuate the slavery we condemn; for the Spanish loyalists of Cuba are the slave-owners, for whose atrocities we have called upon Spain for reparation. In letting her off easily, we thus strengthen the power and influence of the very men who are fighting for slavery, who are guilty of the bloody deeds we denounce, who deserve to be punished, and who, as the President confesses, "are aiming to rivet still stronger the chains of slavery and oppression." But, then, if we are recreant to our own honor, and unjust to our own people; we have the consolation of knowing that "Castelar is our friend," and that "this eloquence has charmed the world."

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—Quite a number of sportsmen assembled at their favorite hunting rendezvous, "Jumping Run," not long since and went into camp for the purpose of having a grand social hunt. Every township in our county (Onslow) was represented and one or two of yours. Deer hunting is my favorite sport, though I can candidly say I never enjoyed a hunt like this, each huntsman having brought along his favorite *pack hound*, made our collection of hounds all that could be desired. Their music was perfectly enchanting, as well as exciting, and then the silent watch (at the far kill, horsing log or stooping pine) during which the ear is on the alert to catch the snap of the betraying twig or the footfall of the approaching game—furnish occasion for the exercise of judgment, coolness, sagacity and patience. When the moment of triumph comes in which the hunter bears to camp his booty, he feels better paid than by any equally valuable thing gained in any other way. We were in camp three and a half days, and brought in seventeen deer and heard of five or six more that were killed before our hounds by outsiders.

Summary: E. Murrill, 2; A. J. Murrill, 1; A. J. Hurst, 2; R. J. Nixon, 1; W. J. King, 2; David Sanders, 2; Dr. R. W. Ward, 2; James O. Frazzel, 1; John R. Fountain, 2; Jerome Frazzel, 1, and Thomas Jarman, 1.

Our Club is to go into camp again soon; would like very much to have you join us in our next hunt, of which you shall have due notice.

A PARTICIPANT.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PROSPORATED ELIXIROF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

CONSOLIDATION-WILMINGTON'S CLAIM.

The question of "Consolidation" is not a new one to the people of North Carolina. There has been no session of the Legislature since the war, we believe, in which the consolidation of the North Carolina Railroad with some other has not been proposed in some shape. We have, in every single instance, opposed these schemes, and we have been always sustained by the action of the General Assembly. Heretofore it has only been proposed to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. This proposition was so unjust to our city and section, and so useless as a great State measure, that it has never met with much favor or very serious consideration.

The present effort, however, has a larger scope, embracing both the Eastern and Western extensions of the North Carolina Railroad in the consolidation, being an effort to complete a continuous railway from Morehead City to the Tennessee and Georgia lines. The accomplishment of such a work, at least the completion of railroads through our mountains, connecting our own ports with the Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys, is an object worthy of the best efforts of our legislators. Until this is accomplished there can be no important seaport on our own coast, and there can never be any great success to our lines of railway running East and West.

Besides, if North Carolina owes any debt to any class or portion of her citizens, it is railroad facilities to her Western people. For years before the war they have consistently voted appropriations to Eastern railroads and other works of internal improvements, and paid their taxes with patience and hope. In turn the representatives of the East have voted appropriations for Western railroads, but unfortunately the war interrupted the first efforts, and thieves have stolen the later appropriations. Now their only line of railroad, completed to the very foot of the mountains, is bankrupt, and further work has been stopped. The State is in almost as bad credit. She has not the financial ability to lend further aid. Without some assistance the road must be sold, and the State's interest therein sacrificed, if indeed it is not already worthless.

Before the Legislature passes any bill looking to the consolidation of these three lines of railroads there should be a certain guarantee that the legislation will accomplish the purposes intended. A mistake will be fatal. If these lines are consolidated, and the credit of the North Carolina Railroad is not sufficient to build up the credit of the other two and complete the Western North Carolina Railroad at least to one of its Western termini, all will be sacrificed together, and the State will lose almost the only valuable work of internal improvement now owned by her.

These considerations, however, have doubtless occurred to the members of the Legislature and will no doubt be amply provided for. The unfortunate experience in railroads in this State will make our legislators very careful. Another mistake would be criminal.

But we are willing to leave the question of consolidation with the General Assembly, hoping their deliberations will be guided by the best interests of North Carolina, as we believe they will. But indirectly we have very great interest in the question—an interest too founded upon the highest grounds of justice and right. We do not think that this great work, to be prosecuted with common property, a property which our immediate city has contributed more than her full share to build up to its present condition, ought to be managed hostile to us. If we are to have a great line of railway from the seaboard to the mountains, to be built upon the credit of the great work to which Wilmington has contributed so much was proposed, its charter was secured in a great measure through the efforts of Hon. Wm. S. ASHE, of this city, at the time a member of the House of Commons, and *more than one fourth of the entire stock subscribed by individuals was taken and paid for and is now owned by citizens of Wilmington*, although its Eastern terminus was more than eighty miles distant.

We submit, therefore, that it would be unjust as well as impolitic to use that great work to our injury. If these roads are consolidated, and the common property of the State is used to complete it to its Western termini, the principal port of the State, the one which has contributed so much already to the work, should share in common with other ports the benefits to be derived from it.

The Carolina Central Railway is being rapidly pushed Westward. We believe it is the only unfinished road in the South which is being constructed during the present financial crisis. In another year, in all probability it will make connection at Hickory, with the Western North Carolina Railroad. Under the present charter of that road the Carolina Central has the right to connect with it without discrimination in freights. We believe this priviledge should be granted in the amended charter. It would be but just to us, it would surely be most agreeable to our Western friends, and it would be advantageous to the State.

We feel our want of proper representation in the General Assembly. We have no one there with the ability and influence to urge our rights and our claims before that body. Still we do not believe that it is the wish of the Legislature to discriminate against us. Our very helplessness should cause friends to rise up in our defence. Our commercial importance and growth should be a matter of State pride as it is a matter of State interest.

COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

In discussing the question of "Consolidation" yesterday, we referred to the extent and growing importance of the commerce of Wilmington, and to foster it should be a matter of State pride, as it certainly is a matter of State interest.

The tabulated statement of the principal articles of produce exported from Wilmington for the year ending December 31st, 1872, as published in the columns of the JOURNAL, shows that 127,379 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 12,598 barrels of crude turpentine, 620,160 barrels of rosin, 37,287 barrels of tar, 47,444 bales of cotton, 103,650 bushels of peanuts, 22,264,152 feet of lumber, 2,802,225 shingles, 136,696 staves, besides large quantities of cotton yarns, cotton sheetings, tar, shooks, and innumerable other articles, were exported during last year. In 1873 the business has been still larger.

But we desire to call attention to the number of foreign vessels now in port, as published elsewhere, to which we direct special attention, and the number now sailing for Wilmington. There are to-day lying at our wharves forty-two vessels, loading or discharging, thirty-two of which are unloading foreign cargoes or loading for foreign ports. Then there are reported forty-eight vessels from twenty-five foreign ports now sailing for Wilmington with cargoes. All of these vessels will take return cargoes of cotton, naval stores or lumber. Many of these are of the largest tonnage which the water at the mouth of the Cape Fear will admit into our port.

It is with no little degree of pride and satisfaction that we refer to this matter at this particular time. We are sure these facts and figures must impress themselves favorably upon the attention of the members of the General Assembly. The enterprise of Wilmington, having now a very imperfect connection with the interior of our own State and, contending against a natural and commendable State pride of her near neighbors across the line, which attracts them to their own city of Charleston, has built up this magnificent foreign business. If her advantages and present commerce are not injured by adverse legislation—much more, if they are fostered by kindly legislation, our city will, at no distant day, more than double her population and business.

What advantage this would be to North Carolina it is needless to say. The accumulation of population and wealth in this city will be felt, directly and indirectly, throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Alabama has made her railroads tributary to the growth of Mobile, and Georgia and South Carolina have done the same for Savannah and Charleston, and those cities have been able to repay in the increased population and wealth and business for all the money spent to build them up. We hope a similar pride and ordinary self-interest will prompt our legislators to do the same for Wilmington. Our city asks for no special favors. She is helping herself. All she asks is that her resources shall not be cut short by unfriendly legislation. She asks that her enterprise shall be encouraged, and that she shall be permitted to share in common with other portions of the State, and to preferred to cities beyond the State, in the benefits of the great work of internal improvement, the common property of all the people, to which her own citizens have contributed more than their due proportion.

TAKE IT. TAKE IT ON, AND KEEP TAKING IT, reduce the dose so that it acts as a gentle laxative, and continue it on regularly. It is a gentle tonic, and will strengthen you. It took a long time to confirm your disease, and you can't get well in a day. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if persisted in, will cure the most stubborn Liver Disease. There is no failure about it

The Timmonsville News says:—We learn from the operator at this place that the Republican party had quite an addition to their ranks last week, as a colored woman from Sumter telegraphed to her husband, who is a section hand at this place, that she had just given birth to three bouncing boys.—We should have felt like going towards Wilmington instead of Sumter,

LOCAL.

New Hanover Ahead.

A gentleman in this county, who has been married only five years, has Hellbridden and in that number there are four pair of twins. He is still a young man, and yet in the full prime of life and certainly deserves well of his country. We think this can beat the State, but if anybody can do better, we would like to hear from him.

"As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them: they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate."

A Child Lost in the Woods—Anxiety and Distress of the Parents—Found at Last.

Our friend "M." writing us from Yorkville, in Bladen county, sends us the following interesting sketch: "On the 3d inst. a little child, about three years old, son of Mr. David J. Hester, who resides about five miles from Yorkville, rambled off into the woods in search of his father, who was at work in hearing of the house. The little fellow lost his way, and when the father came in, at 11 o'clock, the child was inquired after, the father knowing nothing of it. Search was instituted immediately, the neighborhood was alarmed and all turned out to look for the lost child. It was unavailing, and nothing was heard from the little wanderer till about 11 o'clock, A. M. of the 4th inst., when he was picked up, about three miles from his father's residence, by a lad at work in the woods. The little fellow, when found, stated that he was in search of his father, but could not find him. He was returned to his distressed parents who, with sympathizing friends, were mourning him as dead. Soon tears were dried and that home of sorrow was made a house of rejoicing.

Death of General Dockery.

We regret to learn of the death of the venerable General Alfred Dockery, who died at his residence in Richmond county, on Wednesday, at the advanced age of 76 years. He had been sick for several weeks and his demise was not unexpected.

Gen. Dockery, was previous to the war, one of the representative men of this State. He was born on the 11th of December, 1797, and therefore lacked but one week of being 76 years old at the time of his death. He first entered public life as a member of the House from Richmond county, in 1822, and was elected to the Senate in 1836, serving continuously until 1844. In 1845 he was elected a member of Congress and served one term when he declined a renomination, but was again elected in 1851. He was once the candidate of the old Whig party for Governor and was defeated by Gov. Bragg, in a very close contest, by only 2,083 votes.

Not long after the close of the war Gen. Dockery espoused the cause of the Republican party, with which he has since been identified.

MORE MURDER.

Homicide in Marlboro', S. C.—Escape of the Murderer—A Woman at the Bottom of it all.

Our correspondent "Centennial," writing us from Latta Store, tells us of difficulty that occurred in Marlboro county, S. C., on last Tuesday evening, between a white man by the name of Stephen Pate, or as he is more familiarly known, Doc Pate, and a mulatto by the name of Clavis, which resulted in the death of Pate, at the hands of Clavis.

It seems that the parties met at a store, where they entered in some dispute about a woman. They both became very much excited, when Clavis left the store for a short time. He shortly reappeared with a gun which he had succeeded in obtaining from some one, and without a moment's warning fired at Pate, killing him almost instantly. It is said that sixteen buckshot entered Pate's body, some lodging in the stomach and others piercing his heart.

Clavis succeeded in making his escape and it is thought that he is now lurking near his father's house, in the extreme lower edge of Richmond county, near the Robeson line. A posse is said to be in pursuit of him but, as yet, have not succeeded in effecting his capture.

The Cotton Question—Onslow vs. Wayne—Onslow Ahead.

Messrs. Editors of Journal: I see in your valuable paper of the 31st of October an article headed "Beautiful Cotton," made by Mr. John Howell, of Wayne, and, as you say, if any of our friends can beat this they have only to let us hear from them. As I have taken the JOURNAL from its infancy up to the present time, I presume you consider me a friend. As I think I can beat Mr. Howell two last two seasons, I have concluded to let you hear from me. I have a poor clay field of any clay can be called poor of 40 acres, between 32 and 35 acres of which was in cotton this year, two miles from my lot and stables, consequently I can use no lot or stable manure on it. The earliest acre in the field has picked, the first picking, 1,125 pounds of seed cotton, and the field runs up to 1,800 pounds per acre. The field will average between 450 and 500 pounds per acre. This crop I consider a failure; as gentlemen who saw it in August, as well as myself, thought it would make from 500 to 800 pounds of lint cotton per acre. It had been cut off by rain and worms from one quarter to one-third. James G. Scott, Senator from Onslow, A. H. Hurst, Jr., and others who saw it in October, said it was the most fruitful cotton they had ever seen.

In 1872, I planted a six acre lot, piney woods land, yellow quick sand subsoil, no clay, three and a half acres of it in an apple orchard of fifteen years standing, on which I made 1,950 pounds seed cotton per acre. The other part, two and a half acres, made 2,663 pounds of seed cotton per acre. This six acre lot lying out this year, if a heavy crop of oats gathered the first of July, followed by a heavy corn crop, can be called lying out. I give notice now, through the JOURNAL to Mr. Howell and other farmers of Wayne, Lenoir, Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover and Onslow counties, that it I am spared to live through the year. I expect to make, on the six acres, more lint cotton per acre than any planter in the counties named, Jones and Craven thrown in. The cotton seed used to make the crops was the W. W. Stapps at which, I believe, is the most prolific cotton seed ever planted in North Carolina. It is a very white cotton and staple good. I have a few extra select seed, which I have been thinking of offering for sale. If so, I shall give due notice through the weekly and daily JOURNAL. EWD. W. FONVIELLE.

Wolfpit, Onslow co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

The Rutherfordton Record says: A Mr. Bishop, of Polk county, last March while planting some onions dropped a few seeds of cotton among them; they came up and he raised three stalks, and from those stalks he made three and a half pounds of lint cotton. Who can beat that?

The Late Ocean Disaster.

SOME ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC.

Sad Scenes at the Company's Office in New York.

The papers of New York are full of the late fearful disaster in mid-ocean, by which so many valuable lives were so suddenly reduced into eternity. We publish below some selected and impartial details.

[SPECIAL TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PANY.

From an early hour in the morning the office of the company, No. 58 Broadway, was thronged with an anxious crowd of persons eagerly seeking for intelligence of their friends who were passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. The majority of the inquirers were, judging from their dress and appearance, people of wealth and respectability. It was evident that they were making strong efforts to suppress the emotions that agitated them, but their troubled countenances and nervous movements plainly indicated the suspense and anxiety they were enduring.

Toward all comers the officers of the company exhibited the utmost consideration and kindness, answering with undeviating patience the numerous inquiries addressed to them. When the list of the saved was posted up in a conspicuous place it was eagerly read by hundreds of anxious persons, and instantly was heard the shout of joy or despair as each one found that his relatives or friends had been saved or had met with a watery grave. Unfortunately the latter was the number proved to be the case. Several who had gone down to the office, scanned the fatal list with a painful solicitude, upon that it might not contain the name of the absent friend, whose safety was dearer than life, only to find, alas! that it did not, and to turn away with sorrowfully heavy hearts from the office.

In one [illegible] was the deepest sympathy which showed that [illegible] happily [illegible] Lost, A. [illegible] well-known [illegible] No. 23 Broadway, [illegible] office, was [illegible] engaged [illegible] been [illegible] t. The [illegible] had been [illegible] replied, "Yes, [illegible] agony, "Yes, [illegible] wife and [illegible] counter a [illegible] daughter [illegible] the wood. [illegible] He is [illegible] daughter [illegible] dead."

Mr. Bi[illegible] was evidently [illegible] den shock [illegible] sympathy of [illegible] friends [illegible] He [illegible] he [illegible] in the [illegible] which his [illegible] called the [illegible] in a way [illegible] of some [illegible] At [illegible] to the [illegible] Having [illegible] he threw [illegible] with a [illegible] depar[illegible] by the [illegible] query of [illegible] knew [illegible] heard, and [illegible] one word [illegible] companion [illegible] through [illegible] Company [illegible] Atlantic [illegible] afternoon [illegible] mournful [illegible] made [illegible] the clerks [illegible] nation to [illegible] this sad [illegible] Mr. [illegible] her sad [illegible] by away. It [illegible] not found [illegible] sought.

A gentleman [illegible] whether any of [illegible] Spafford had [illegible] an answer in the [illegible] some of heartfelt [illegible] all lost, all [illegible]

[illegible] Times [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] are among the lost. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] as early as June [illegible] unfortunate [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

...partment of Mr. Attorney-... Williams to be Chief Justice ... Court of the United ... far more surprise than ... That it was an appointment ... made as the unanimous ... the people and the press in ... of the country, but so ... all of the appoint- ... President Grant. Personal ... a general rule, rather ... office, characterizes all ... views of public ...

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873.

LOCAL.

County Commissioners.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held on Monday, the 8th inst., present Chairman T Johnson, Edward Savage, John Nixon, A G Holland, Robert Strange, Nathaniel Harper, James D Love, M Parkes, C P Mc-Rae, Alfred Nixon, Samuel Wright, Samuel Caringer, Hugh McEachern and Archibald Brown, Thomas H Hall, Daniel Mott, W A Cumming, P G Robinson, George G Lewis, John Newkirk, Jesse Tice, Benj F White.

An application of the Wilmington Railway Co-operative Association for exemption from taxes was refused, the Board deeding that the Association was liable to tax.

The Committee on Work House reported, recommending that the institution be continued for at least another year, as it can be done at a small expense, and that the terms offered by Messrs. Mathis & Co. be accepted, and upon it was ordered that the report be accepted and entered on the record and that Messrs. Mathis & Co. be requested to meet the Board for arrangement of details and preparation of the contract for a longer time than one year, if deemed advisable.

The following petition was presented, through Mr. R. R. Bryan, for the signatures of the Board.

Petition for a new county to be called Jefferson:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina: The undersigned, citizens of New Hanover county, respectfully request your honorable body to divide the county of New Hanover by a line running as follows: Beginning at Rich Inlet, on the Atlantic Ocean, running thence up the channel of said Inlet to the mouth of Foy's Creek, thence up said creek to the fork thereof, thence, by a direct line, to the junction of Old House Branch with Island Creek, thence down said creek to the North East bank of Cape Fear river, thence down said river to the mouth of Long Creek, thence, by a direct line, to the junction of Black river with the North West Cape Fear, thence up the North West river to the Sampson county line; and out of that portion of New Hanover county lying north of said line to establish a new county, to be called Jefferson.

The Board stated that it would take time to consider and give its approval or dissent at a meeting to be held on Monday next, the 15th inst.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the Hospital and Poor House, submitted a report, which was adopted. The report, after referring to the importance of providing for the temporary ease and comfort of those who from any casualty are thrown on the charities of the community, recommends that until the first of February, 1874, such admissions as are necessary be made to the present Hospital and that the Chairman of the Board be authorized to advertise for proposals to provide for the care of this class after that date.

The Committee also state that in their opinion, three-fourth of the expenses now incurred on account of the Hospital can be dispensed with the present month and that, by the exercise of good judgment in future admissions, the cost of keeping the Hospital open will be very much less than for the quarter ending the 1st inst.

The Hospital is now full, and the Board is not prepared to say,

Yo committee appointed, D. T. McMillan, of Duplin county, in reference to the building of Rocky Bridge, between the two counties, submitting a communication of the commissioners of Duplin, which was accepted by the Board.

The Finance Committee was granted further time for report.

The Board adjourned until next Monday, the 15th inst.

Homicide.

A sad accident occurred yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, in front of Dr. James C. Munds' drug store, on Third street, opposite the City Hall, the result of which was the death, from a pistol shot wound, of a little colored boy about 12 or 13 years old, the son of Ned Hill.

It seems that the deceased, with one or two other boys, were acting them in front of the store, when Mr. Hill's son Wesley, who was seated within, heard the shot. He walked towards the door and met a colored boy named Beatty, about 17 years old, who was in his employ, coming to the store. He asked the boy about the pistol report and was informed by him that Ned Hill was shot and by Mr. Charles Cassidy, who (Mr. Hill) replied that he did, but that he did not know that the pistol was loaded.

Policeman Sherwood then came up and took Beatty in charge and conducted him to the guard house, where he is now, awaiting the verdict of a coroner's jury, which will probably be rendered this forenoon.

As soon as the boy was shot he picked several times and then fell to the pavement crying out that he was shot. Mr. Munds had him taken up and conveyed to a room in the rear of the store and Dr. King was hastily summoned. At the first glance the doctor pronounced his wound to be mortal, and stated that he could not live many minutes. The boy was then unconscious, and he died in about ten minutes after the shot was fired. The ball entered between the fourth and fifth ribs, on the right side, piercing the lobe of the right lung and death resulted from internal hemorrhage. The pistol from which the shot was fired is a small, single barreled pistol, carrying a rather large ball.

Beatty's version of the affair is that Ned Hill and himself, with several other colored boys, were together on the pavement, when he pulled the pistol from his pocket. Hill asked to see it, and Beatty, not knowing that it was loaded, handed it to Hill. The latter extended his hand and had it on the pistol at the time it was discharged.

It was picked up Beatty extended and he thinks that Hill must have pressed the trigger as he grasped the pistol as he (Beatty) had his hand on the butt at the time. Beatty has always been a very good character, and there is no evidence of any ill-will or bad feeling between Hill and himself, either personally or at the time of the accident, the general impression is that the shooting was entirely accidental, a result of the recklessness and reprehensible practice that boys have of sometimes carrying arms.

Improvement in Plowing Machinery.

We are indebted to Mr. J. E. King, the inventor, for a description of his improved plow, intended for the cultivation of cotton, corn, tobacco and peas. Our limited knowledge of the mechanical principles upon which such implements of husbandry are constructed, prevents us from speaking with certainty as to the merits of this particular plow, but from our observations of such improvements this must take a position in the front rank of the best, most approved and latest inventions. It will work well, and judging from the ease, owing to the peculiar point which contradistinguish it, of being drawn along, must prove a blessing to the beast of burden, and to man a wonderful labor-saving machine. Mr. King deserves great praise, not only for the mechanical skill and ingenuity which he has displayed in this desirable piece, but for its simplicity, its adaptation to the end and [illegible] of plows which can be [illegible] them more cheaply, this [illegible]

[illegible] plow [illegible] cultivation [illegible] plow [illegible] two [illegible] plow [illegible] plow [illegible] plow

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO